

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. II.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1822.

No. 102.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

“ Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE

NORTH CAROLINA Evangelical Intelligencer.

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian readers; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means it is not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dispelled; the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions! For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us, and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction to reformation? The continual dropping of water wears the hardest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when “the mountain of the Lord’s house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it.”

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence the first Saturday in January next, if sufficient encouragement be obtained.

Printers favourably disposed, particularly in this and the adjoining states, are requested to give the above two three insertions.

The Shorter Catechism,
For sale at this Office.

ALEXANDER & HARRISON,

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.
Best Saddles, cut back trees, at \$16.00 cash.
Plated Gig Harness, 40.00
Common ditto, 25.00
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant, 85.00
Common ditto, 55.00
Breech Bands, by the pair, 8.50
Blind Bridles, 2.25
and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822. 100—tf

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Person county, N. C. fifteen miles North of Hillsborough, on the 9th of December last, and was seen on the road between Hillsborough and Anderson's store on the 25th of December last, a bright mulatto fellow by the name of S.A.M., sometimes calls himself Sam Overton; he is about five feet nine or ten inches high; about 21 or 22 years of age; his eye lids hang uncommon full as if they were swelled; wore homespun mixed pantaloons, wide at the ankle; white waistcoat, stole a homespun mixed coat and wore it away; a black fur hat, small brim, about half worn. He can play on the flute and flute a little. He carried off with him a German flute that was not his, but I have got three joints of the flute again since, so that he has but a small part of it with him. He is a hatter, and can make a good faggot wool hat. He will have no doubt, try to pass as a free man. He is very active and runs very fast, and is a very slippery fellow.

Any information about him will be thankfully received, and the above reward will be given to have him delivered to me, or secured in any jail in the United States so that I get him.

S. Cochran.

Person county, Jan. 3, 1822. 100—tf

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post Office in Hillsborough, N. C. January 1, 1822.

A. Thompson N. Johnston, 2
Frederick J. Avery, James Jackson.
John B. Ashe.
Mrs. A. B. Anderson.
B. Nathaniel King.
Eliza A. Branton, John Long.
Jehu Bird, John Latte.
Josiah Brinkley, Thomas Lynch.
John H. Brantley, Thomas Latte.
Mrs. Abigail Brown, John Bonn.
Mrs. Elizabeth Barton, M.
Charles Buck, Edward McDade.
James Bishop, Hugh McMillan.
Wm. Barclay, Wm. T. Muse.
Mrs. Mary Bigelow, John Murray.
C. Levi McCollum.
Duncan Cameron, Mrs. Hannah McIntyre.
John Carrington, 2 Laurence Mason.
Archibald Carrington, Willie P. Mangum, 2
Wm. Clancy, Isaac Matthews.
Child & Clancy, N.
John R. Cumming, Allen Nobles.
John Campbell, O.
Clerk of Orange county, Nancy O'Farrel.
Wm. Cameron, Henry O'Daniel.
John Coleman, P.
James Check, Thomas Picket.
John Check, Wm. N. Pratt.
D. John Powers, Wm. R. Picket.
Valentine Dawalt, Wm. Ringstaff.
David W. Dickinson, 2 Jacob Riley.
Thomas Day, John Roberts.
R. Wm. Doubt, John Dennis.
Adam Douglass, 3 E.
Peter Doubt, S.
John Dennis, S.
F. Nancy O'Farrel, Henry O'Daniel.
John Ferrington, Thomas Picket.
Mary Flintoff, Wm. W. Thompson.
Thomas Faustett, Adam Trott.
G. Israel Turner.
Mrs. Millie Garrard, or John Vanhook, Jr.
John Carter Gerard, Jarrot Vincent.
H. Wm. Huntington, Mrs. Sarah Watson.
Willis Harris, 2 Nathaniel Ward.
Mildred Hall, Miss Benina Webb.
Gilbert Hart, James Wilson.
Lemuel D. Hatch, David Woods, sen.
Mrs. Ann Hill, Joseph White.
Wm. Holden, Wm. William.
J. Diana Waters, Wm. Ward.
Thomas Jones, Wm. Ward.

R. L. COOK, P. M.

Jan. 1. 99—3w

NEIGHBOURHOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The subscriber purposes commencing a school in the neighborhood of James Webb, near the head of Tar river, Person county, N. C. on the 2d of January, 1822, in which will be taught the Latin and Greek languages, and the common branches of English education. The price of tuition for the languages, will be 20 dollars per annum; the price for English various, but less. The neighborhood is healthy, and board may be obtained in respectable families at 50 dollars per annum. The year will be divided into two sessions, with a vacation between.

Samuel H. Smith, A. B.

Dec. 29. 99—3w

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Jan. 16. 01—3w

By authority of the State of North Carolina.

[Drawing to commence on the 28th of January.]

HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000 Dollars, is	\$ 5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,000	2,000
2	500	1,000
10	100	1,000
10	50	500
100	10	1,000
2500	5	12,500

2626 Prizes, More Prizes than Blanks, 25,000
2374 Blanks,

5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is 25,000

STATIONERY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars. The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn, will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars. The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars. The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.

All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing.

2 of 1000 Dollars.

1	500	:	100	10
3	100	:	2500	5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of the commencement of the drawing.

Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at the post office. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,
David Yarbrough,
John Scott,
Thomas Clancy,
Willie Shaw,
MANAGERS.

Hillsborough, May 2.

MASONIC LOTTERY.

The drawing of the Hillsborough Masonic Lottery will commence on the 26th day of January next; before which time all those having unsold tickets are requested to return them, or an account of their numbers, to

The Managers.

Dec. 4, 1821. 95—3w

LATELY PUBLISHED.

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

The Young Communicant's

Catechism,

By the Rev. John Willison.

WITH

Questions and Counsel for

Young Converts,

By the Rev. Ashbel Green, D. D.

October 3. 86—3w

95—3w

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late William Whitted, deceased, will come forward and settle their Notes, Bonds and Accounts immediately, as the business of the estate will not admit of indulgence, and all persons having claims are desired to present them for adjustment and payment, or this notice will be plead in bar.

James Webb, and

James Phillips,

Dec. 1, 1821. 95—3m

NOTICE.

The exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in January next. Parents and guardians entering pupils, will apply to David Yarbrough, esq; whose receipt for tuition will be certificate of entrance to the principal. Tuition \$15.00 paid in advance.

J. Witherspoon, Principal.

Dec. 11. 96—3w

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons not to trade with any of my negroes, particularly with Jim, Joe, Alfred and Peter, in any way whatever, unless it be by permission from me in writing. Some persons, unknown to me, having been in the habit, for some time past, of letting my negroes have spirituous liquors, and thereby having rendered them useless to me in a considerable degree; I am determined henceforward to enforce the law to the utmost extent against all persons who may trade with them, in however slight a degree, in violation of the laws of the country.

John Faddis.

Dec. 16. 01—3w

NOTICE.

OST a note of hand drawn by Joseph Lat. ta, in favour of the subscriber for sixty dollars, dated October, 1819. All persons are forewarned from trading for said note, or making payment to any person but myself.

Thos. Ruffin,
James Webb,

Ex're.

Dec. 14, 1821. 95—3m

NOTICE.

OST a note of hand drawn by Joseph Lat. ta, in favour of the subscriber for sixty dollars, dated October, 1819. All persons are forewarned from trading for said note, or making payment to any person but myself.

Margaret Cabe.

Dec. 19, 1821. 95—3w

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 7.

of the bankrupt law of 1800, in the states of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York.

Mr. Cocke proposed to amend the resolution by including the District of Columbia; which suggestion was assented to by the mover.

The resolution was supported by Messrs. Blair, Lowndes, Wright and Warfield; and opposed by Messrs. Whitman, Colden and Sergeant; when the question was taken thereon and carried in the affirmative—yeas 77, nays 71.

On motion of Mr. Cocke, the house then agreed to consider the resolution by him submitted yesterday, calling for information respecting the expences of the ordnance department. This resolution was adopted.

Mr. Metcalfe called for the consideration of the resolution he had heretofore proposed, calling for information relative to the efforts that had been made to civilize and christianize the Indians. The house agreed to consider the same, which, after a verbal emendation, was adopted.

Wednesday, January 9.

Mr. Alfred Cuthbert, a member of this house from the state of Georgia, appeared this morning, was sworn, and took his seat.

Mr. Cambreleng submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorising an intercourse with Mauritius and the Cape of Good Hope, and their dependencies, according to the two British orders in council, bearing date the 12th of July, 1820, and in pursuance of the navigation laws of the United States.

In offering the above resolution, Mr. C. remarked, that, in the year 1820, two orders in council were passed, declaring these ports open to all nations. For reasons that to him were inexplicable, our own citizens were prevented by our own laws from carrying our own productions to those colonies. He wished that further information might be obtained on this subject, and was satisfied that the house would be convinced, on full investigation, that there was no reasonable impediment in the way of the object of the resolution.

Mr. Smith, of Md. proposed that the resolution be laid on the table, to allow time to prepare an amendment, for the purpose of making it more comprehensive; to which the mover assented.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, of Md. the report of the committee on manufactures against the expediency of laying further impost duties for the encouragement of manufactures, was taken up, and referred to the same committee to whom was referred Mr. Baldwin's resolution proposing certain modifications of the duties on imports, &c.

The speaker laid before the house the following message, which was received from the president of the U. States:

To the House of Representatives:

In pursuance of a joint resolution of the two houses of congress of the 3d of March, 1821, authorising the president to cause such number of astronomical observations to be made, by methods which might in his judgment be best adapted to ensure a correct determination of the longitude of the Capitol in the City of Washington, from Greenwich, or some other known meridian in Europe, and that he cause the data, with accurate calculations or statements founded thereon, to be laid before them at their present session, I herewith transmit to congress the report made by William Lambert, who was selected by me, on the 10th of April last, to perform the service required by that resolution.

As no compensation is authorised by law for the execution of the duties assigned to Mr. Lambert, it is submitted to the discretion of congress, to make the necessary provision for an adequate allowance to him, and to the assistant whom he employed to aid him in his observations.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, January 8, 1822.

The message and accompanying inclosure were ordered to be printed.

The speaker also laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting extracts from the registers' and receivers' reports of proceedings under the act of the 2d of March, 1821, for the relief of the purchasers of public lands prior to the 1st July, 1820; which was read and referred to the committee on public lands.

The speaker also laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the navy, transmitting sundry statements in relation to the navy pension fund; which were referred to the committee on commerce.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson, of Va. in the chair, on the bill making partial appropriations for the support of the military establishment for 1822.

The appropriation for the Indian department being yet the subject—

The debate was continued by Messrs. Mitchell, Buchanan, and Smith, of Md.

The question was not taken, when, on motion of Mr. Gilmer, the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again; and

The house adjourned.

State of North-Carolina.

DEBATE ON THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

December 18, 1821.

The house formed itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Brickell in the chair, on the following resolutions, submitted by Mr. Fisher, from Salisbury, on the 11th instant:

1. Resolved by the General Assembly of North Carolina. That the representation of the people of this state in both branches of the legislature, under the present constitution, is greatly unequal, unjust, and anti-republican.

2. Resolved, That the constitution ought to be amended so that each citizen of the state should have an equal share in the rights of representation upon the principle of free white population and taxation, or of free white population, including three-fifths of all other persons.

3. Therefore, Resolved, That at the next election for members of the assembly, the people of this state, who are entitled to vote for members of the house of commons, be invited to vote at the said election, whether they are in favor of a convention, or not, by writing on their ticket, Convention, or No Convention.

4. Resolved, That the sheriff of each county, in this state, or other returning officers, be and they are hereby directed, immediately after the next election, to ascertain the number of votes given for or against a convention, and to make out a correct statement thereof, and transmit the same to the governor, to be laid before the next assembly.

Mr. FISHER said, before he entered upon the subject of the resolutions, he must express his thanks for the very courteous manner with which the house had thus far treated his proposition. He could not forbear contrasting their conduct on this occasion with that of another body not far off; and he was proud that the comparison redounds so much to the advantage of this house. When a member, said Mr. F. rises in his place, and submits a respectful proposition, it is nothing but justice to give him an opportunity of delivering his reasons in its favor—it is common courtesy to let him be heard. But for the majority to arrest it at the threshold, and at once put it down, is neither justice nor courtesy.* Majorities should remember, that minorities too have rights. And, sir, when the majority of a deliberative assembly, in the true spirit of tyranny, prohibits debate, gloomy indeed is the prospect of an impartial decision at such a tribunal. In looking in on such a body, we are almost tempted to say, as is said of Dante's Hell, "Hope never enters here." But, if one branch of the legislature has shewn us that we have nothing to hope from them, we may rejoice that prospects are more promising here—that in this house, we will at least be decently heard. Mr. F. said he regretted the occasion that had called forth these remarks. He would now proceed to the subject before the committee.

Sir, whenever a convention is talked of, we immediately hear the cry of the sacredness of the constitution—that it is the work of our forefathers, and, therefore, it is next to sacrilege to touch it. This can't be the chief argument used by many against calling a convention, and, as there are some well-meaning persons on whom it has influence, Mr. F. said he would, in the first place, call the attention of gentlemen to the circumstances under which the constitution was formed, and see if these were the most favorable for the accomplishment of a work of such magnitude. He would then proceed to point out some of the defects of the constitution requiring amendment.

When we consider the state of things under which the constitution was framed, it would be a miracle were it otherwise than defective. The whole continent was full of confusion; in our own state more particularly, the difference of opinion among the people ran high. The majority, it is true, were in favor of a new order of things, but there were many that still adhered to the old:—and all, from habits, from education, and early feelings, were strongly attached to the principles of the British government—they still thought that the British constitution and forms, were the wisest and the best. Sir, if it was necessary to stop by the way to prove the existence of these feelings, proofs are abundant. The very congress that framed the constitution furnish proofs. That body, in the most solemn manner, signed a *test* in which these attachments were declared. The congress that met at Hillsborough, only twelve months before, also furnish proofs: they in like manner signed the test, acknowledging the British constitution and laws. [Here Mr. F. read several extracts from the journals of the congress of Hillsborough and Halifax, to shew the feelings that prevailed in those bodies, and their high estimation of the forms and laws of the mother country.] But, continued he, besides these feelings, strongly inclining that body to the adoption, in the new constitution, of British and provincial forms and principles, there were still many other embarrassments that surrounded them.

They were engaged in a work to them new;—new indeed to the world. History furnished no example where any people

* Mr. F. alluded to the conduct of the senate. When Mr. Williamson introduced resolutions similar to those of Mr. F. that body refused to refer them to a committee of the whole house, or even to lay them on the table, but showed a disposition to reject them at once. On the next day, however, they agreed to consider the resolution.

've had met together, under like circumstances, to frame a government for themselves. Constitution-making was, as yet, but little known. They were without the light of experience, or the benefit of the examples of the other states; for, as yet, but few of the states had formed their constitutions. Under circumstances like these, is it at all surprising that the congress at Halifax should form a constitution partaking largely of the features and forms of the British institutions? Indeed, it was their design and policy to do so, in order that it might be the more acceptable to all classes of the people. In an address published by the congress at Hillsborough, to the British people, we find the following sentiment. "Whenever we have departed from the forms of the constitution, our own safety and self-preservation have dictated the expedient."

But there is another fact that must be considered on this part of the subject. Mr. F. said, until within a short time, he had all along entertained the opinion, that the congress of Halifax had been chosen and convened for the express and sole purpose of forming a constitution. This was far from being the case. Judging from the journal of that body, the formation of a constitution seems to have been but a minor object of their attention. The congress met and proceeded to business. In a few days, a committee was raised for the purpose of drafting and reporting a bill of rights, and the form of a constitution. The congress then resumed its other business, of which it had a vast crowd, such as naturally arose out of the state of the times, and the situation of the country. Thus they went on, until the committee reported the form of a constitution and bill of rights, which were examined, amended, passed at short intervals their several readings, and finally adopted. Judging from the journals, the whole time bestowed by the congress on that subject, could not have equalled more than three or four days, at the most; and, out of two quires of paper containing the Journal, not more than three pages are taken up with the proceedings on the subject of the constitution. After the adoption of the constitution, the congress continued in session for some time, devoting its attention to the many interesting and embarrassing subjects before it:—such as raising troops, providing the ways and means, hearing memorials, and settling the internal condition of the state. These things said Mr. F. I only mention, to shew the pressing difficulties that engaged the attention of the congress, and how utterly impossible it was for them to bestow that time and deliberation upon the formation of the constitution that its great importance required. Indeed, the examination of the journals connected with the consideration of these circumstances, must satisfy every impartial mind, that the framers of the constitution only intended it as a temporary work—one that the people would examine, alter and amend, when the troubles of war would pass away, and the sunshine of peace be restored. But grant for a moment, that the congress of Halifax designed this as a permanent constitution, then we must recur to still other circumstances to shew how next to impossible it was for them to form a constitution that would suit the future condition of the state. The same feelings that now are called Eastern and Western, then, and long before, existed in the province of North-Carolina. If they existed among the people, it is reasonable to presume that they were not absent from the congress of Halifax. Indeed the journals of that body furnish proofs of the fact. In the several congresses before that of Halifax, the votes were always taken by "counties and towns." In that of Halifax, a proposition was made to change the mode so as that each individual member should have one vote. For this proposition every western county voted—against it, none but the smallest counties in the east voted. In the congress that adopted the constitution, 36 counties were represented; of these, only ten were Western: All that wide range of country lying west of Raleigh, was then divided only into ten counties. That body being thus composed, suppose that an effort had been made to fix the principles of representation on other basis than the present, what would have been the result? The same feeling that will influence members on these resolutions would have put it down: the vote, in all probability would have been 26 against 10.

These, sir, said Mr. F. were the circumstances under which our state government was formed: and this accounts for the features of aristocracy that appear throughout the constitution. In fact, few indeed were the alterations that the constitution made in the then existing laws and polity of the Province: even the names were retained. The judicial department was but little altered:—and the legislature not much more, except that instead of the "house of burgesses," the popular branch is called "the house of commons," a name appropriate for this branch, as the house of lords would be for the senate. The general assembly was the term by which the legislature was called under the provincial government, and it is retained in the constitution. The qualification of fifty acres of land, and the representation by counties, were taken from

the laws of the province. In short, sir, the provincial laws and customs were the materials out of which the constitution was built, and the constitution is but little more than a compilation from these materials. And this is the monument of wisdom that we are told it is sacrilege to touch! Sir, it is right to reverence the work of our forefathers, but its being their work does not make it perfect: like ourselves, they were erring men; nor do I hold with the maxim of the "Holy Alliance," that "whatever is ancient, is good." Even admitting that the constitution was the best for the times in which it was made, sure its framers were not political prophets to foresee that it could suit equally well the conditions of future generations.

The old congress, said Mr. F. that framed the articles of confederation, the first American government, was a body of men never surpassed for warmth of patriotism, clearness of intelligence, and force of sagacity; and yet, sir, these men, with all their wisdom and foresight, formed a government that in a few years began to tumble to pieces:—to save our infant republic, a new convention was called, and a new constitution was adopted. How is it then, that the sages of the old congress failed in their first government, and that the congress of Halifax, should at once have reached the point of perfection! It is not so:—our constitution is full of defects; and I will now proceed to point out some of them.

To dwell upon all the defects of the constitution, said Mr. F. would require more time, than he could at present command. He would, therefore, only take up a part, and leave a wild field for his friends to occupy.

Of all the objectionable parts of our constitution, the system of representation is the most unjust and oppressive. Upon this, said he, I shall confine my remarks; and for the sake of being better understood, I shall consider, 1st. The representation of the people. 2dly. The representation of property; for the theory of the constitution seems to be, the representation of the people in one branch of the legislature, and of property in the other.

1st. Then as to the representation of the people. And here be it said, that in practice, the people are not represented at all. It is not the *people*, in the true meaning, it is the *counties*, that are represented. If the people were represented, numbers would form the basis of the system. The counties are as much represented in this house as the states are in the senate of the United States; but not upon the same principles, or with the same property. The states are distinct sovereignties, and it is by compromise that they all have an equal weight in the senate of the federal legislature; not so as regards the counties. There is not a greater disparity between the population of Rhode Island and New York, than there is between Columbus and Rowan: and yet, in the branch of the federal legislature where the people are represented, Rhode Island has only two members, while New York has twenty-seven: but here in both the senate and commons, Columbus has as many members as Rowan—so that it is not the people, as a relative part of the whole, but the counties, as a kind of separate governments, that are represented. The original of this feature in the constitution will be seen, when it is remembered that counties in the first settlement of the province, were separate and distinct governments—we have altered the theory, but retained the practice. This then is a relic from the old colonial system; but, sir, come from where it may, it is a system under the operation of which, our state government has ceased to be a republic, and become a complete and perfect aristocracy. What is an aristocracy, but where *the few govern the many*? Is it not essential in a republic that *all* the citizens of the same grade, of qualifications should have an equal participation in the rights and privileges of the government?—and that a *majority* shall rule? No government where these principles are absent, can merit the name of a republican government; and, sir, it will not be difficult to prove that this is the case under our constitution. To show that it is, said Mr. F. I ask your attention to a few calculations bottomed on the last census, and on the revenue laws of the state. Let me here premise, that in all calculations made on population, the *free population* alone is taken; for that is the only population entitled to representation under the constitution; and, when gentlemen are contending for the perfection of that instrument, they surely will not wish to assume data not recognised by it. Slaves are not felt in our legislature, either as population or as property; and where calculations are made to shew the operation of the system, we must confine ourselves to the provisions of that system. Mr. F. said he made these remarks, because some gentleman may wish to assume the *federal numbers* as the data of calculations—an assumption which he could not admit.

View I. The state is divided into 62 counties, of very unequal extent and population,—yet each sending to the legislature the same number of members—making in all 193, including the borough representation. The free population of the state is 433,912 souls, which

is divided by the number of members in the legislature, gives to each member 2348 souls; or, in other words, every 2348 souls, upon principles of equality, would be entitled to one representative. Take this then as the ratio of one member, and how will the result appear?—Why! the counties of Washington, Jones, Greene, Chowan, Columbus and Brunswick, each would be entitled to one member, while, upon the same calculation, Rowan would obtain nine, and Orange seven members. But take the free population of Greene or Washington, as the ratio that shall send three members; and, then, each of the little counties just named, will retain their three members, while Rowan will send twenty-seven, Orange twenty-two, and the other large counties in due proportion.

View II. To the six counties just named, add Tyrrel, Martin, Lenoir, Hyde, Gates and Carteret, making twelve counties. These twelve counties contain a population of 38,037 souls, while Rowan and Orange contain 37,967, nearly the same amount; but these twelve counties send thirty-six members, and Rowan and Orange only six, exclusive of the borough representation.

View III. We have seen that twelve small counties contain 33,037 souls; contrast this with the population of twelve large counties, viz: Rowan, Orange, Lincoln, Guilford, Mecklenburg, Stokes, Rutherford, Burke, Iredell, Randolph, Surry and Wake, with a population of 156,726. Thus 38,037 souls in certain small counties, send as many members to the legislature as 156,726 souls, existing in a like number of large counties—the twelve large counties contain 118,689 souls more than the twelve smaller ones.

View IV. The counties of Washington, Jones, Greene, Chowan, Brunswick, Columbus, Tyrrel, Martin, Lenoir, Hyde, Gates, Carteret, Ashe, Beaufort, Bladen, Bertie, Camden, Currituck, Franklin, Hertford, Haywood, Moore, Northampton, Nash, New-Hanover, Ossoway, Pitt, Pasquotank, Perquimons, Warren, Wayne, Person and Richmond, in number thirty-three, contain 144,928 souls, just about one-third of the free population of the state; yet they send ninety-nine members, which is a majority of the whole legislature! Does it not plainly appear, from this view of the subject, that one-third of the population of the state completely govern and control the other two-thirds? What is this but aristocracy? The few governing the many: one-third controlling two-thirds—making all the laws—appointing all the officers, judicial, executive and military? Again: the eleven large counties (omitting Wake) enumerated in *view 3d*, also contain about one-third of the free population of the state, viz. 144,041 souls; but these are entitled only to thirty-three members, or sixty-six less than what the same amount of population, in another part of the state, is entitled to.

Is this, said Mr. F. justice, or is it republicanism? Is this giving to the citizens of different sections of the state an equal participation in the rights and privileges of the government? Surely not. But perhaps this system has its palliatives! Since we have not an equal voice, in making the laws and appointing the officers for their execution, perhaps, by way of atonement, we are exempted from bearing an equal share of the burdens of the state? No, sir, we pay our full share of the taxes, and, in times of danger, we furnish our full quota for the public defence. Yes, we are taxed by population—but we are represented by counties. What would gentlemen say, were we to propose as a law, that each county in the state should pay the same amount of taxes into the treasury, and in times of war, that each county should furnish the same number of men for defence? We would soon be stunned by the cries of injustice! injustice! And, sir, where would there be any thing more unjust or oppressive in this, than that each county should have the same share in making the laws! But let us see the proportion of taxes paid by some of the counties, in comparison with that paid by others. The counties of Columbus, Carteret, Currituck, Ashe, Tyrrel, Washington, Haywood, Hyde, Brunswick and Moore, ten in number, in the year 1819, from all the sources of taxation, as returned by the sheriffs, paid into the treasury \$4,195 85: while Rowan and Orange themselves paid within a fraction of \$5,000. But nothing more strikingly exposes the injustice of our system of representation, than the fact, that there are a number of small counties that do not furnish taxes enough to pay the wages of their own members.

The counties of Currituck, Columbus, Carteret, Ashe, Tyrrel, Hyde and Haywood, in the year 1819, paid into the treasury \$2,607, and for the same year their members drew out \$3,441, or \$834 more than was paid into the treasury.

Again: for the year 1820,

Taxes paid into the Treasury.	Pay drawn out by Members.
Hyde	\$107 24
Tyrrel	384 29
Haywood	245 87
Carteret	406 09
Columbus	345 55
Currituck	460 62
Ashe	239 77

From this sum of 2,509 dollars and 43 cents deduct 168 dollars and 50 cents repaid to the sheriffs of those counties for mileage in attending to make settlement, and you have the sum of 2,340 dollars and 93 cents as the amount paid into the treasury for that year; while their members drew out the sum of 3,206 dollars and 10 cents, or 863 dollars and 17 cents, exceeding the amount of their taxes. The proportion of each county, the expenses of the judicial and executive branches of the government, is about 465 dollars annually; which added to the 863 dollars and 17 cents makes these seven counties an annual expense to the state of 4,120 dollars over and above their taxes. At this rate, from the taking of the census in 1820 to 1830, when another enumeration will take place, they will have cost the treasury beyond their taxes, the sum of 41,000 dollars, a sum not very far short of the whole amount of the taxes of the last year on lands and slaves. Now, sir, is there any thing just or equitable in a system that operates in this manner? Is it not enough that we must permit these small counties to equal powers with the larger ones—Must we actually pay them for making laws for us?

I shall, now, said Mr. F. leave this part of the subject, and proceed to the next branch of it—the representation of property. It is a principle now universally acknowledged, that property ought to be felt in the councils of the government: not to have a predominating influence, but a proportionate weight. One of the great objects in establishing government is for the protection of property, and nine-tenths of all the taxes that support government, are raised directly or indirectly from property. It is, then, nothing more than justice and good policy that property should have something like a relative representation in the councils of the state. Is this the case under our constitution? Is the weight of property graduated and represented as it ought to be? Certainly not. One species of property only is represented, viz. land; and the land-holders have just double the weight in the legislature, that population and every species of property put together, have. And to make the system still worse, even land is very unequally and unfairly represented: 1st, as to value. The lands of Gates, Columbus, Lenoir, Ashe, Haywood, Perquimons, Pasquotank and Tyrrel, containing 1,300,000 acres of land, in 1815 were valued at 1,741,810 dollars. But the lands of Rowan alone were valued at 1,270,142 dollars, and Halifax at 2,802,513 dollars: And yet each of these poor counties have as much weight in the senate as Rowan or Halifax. 2dly, as to extent. Rowan has a greater extent of territory than some four or five of the little counties just named—but she has no more influence in the senate than either of them. Can there be any thing more unjust, than that the holder of fifty acres of the barren sand banks of Curriuek, or the rocks of Haywoor, not worth one cent per acre, should be entitled to vote for a senator, while the same privilege is denied to him that owns forty-nine acres of rich bottom of the Roanoke worth 50 dollars per acre! How, sir, could this strange and unequal provision have got into the constitution? Like all the rest—a mere copy from the colonial government. Under that government, fifty acres of land was a qualification to vote for a member of the house of burgesses.

By the act of 1764, which established by law the church of England in the province, fifty acres of land entitled a person to vote for vestrymen; and by an act of 1723, only freeholders of fifty acres of land were permitted to keep a horse of a certain description. In fact, this freehold of fifty acres, seems to have been the general qualifier for all officers among the provincial law givers; and perhaps for this reason it was carried into the constitution. Thus land weighs down population, and all other kinds of property put together, while slaves, our next valuable species of property, is neither felt in the legislature as property, nor as population.

Sir, said Mr. F. have I succeeded in shewing that there are defects in our constitution, that ought to be amended? If so, why not do it now? Can there ever be a season more favorable for such a work than the present? We are at peace with ourselves, and the world;—no violent factions now harass and vex the passions of the people;—the public mind is at rest, save on this one subject;—feelings of harmony and liberality reign throughout the land. It is a time, indeed, that invites to a review of our political institutions. It would seem as if the genius of our republic had lulled to repose the hydra of faction, on purpose to give her favorite people an opportunity to perfect their system of government; and, accordingly, we see our sister states availing themselves of the happy season. Massachusetts, that framed her government under more favorable circumstances than we did, has, nevertheless, revised her constitution. Maine, her eldest daughter, has erected a new one. Connecticut, the land of steady habits, the people that are fond of ancient things and prejudices, has remodelled her government, and made it more republican. The great state of New York has just completed the important work, and given to the people a new and a better constitution. Besides these, all the other

old states have made important changes in their constitutions, and all the new states have held conventions and framed governments. What does all this prove? That the people of other states do not consider their constitutions perfect!

How, then, does it happen that ours alone should require no amendment? And, sir, after all, what is it we ask of you? Not to lay violent hands on the constitution, tear it to pieces, and scatter it to the winds of heaven! Not only to put the question to the people. Will you, or will you not, have a convention to revise the constitution? Even if you doubt the propriety of altering the constitution, surely you will not withhold the question from the people. If a majority of the people are opposed to the calling of a convention, we will at once submit without a murmur—If a majority are in favor of the measure, then, surely, there is not a man on this floor, so unjust and anti-republican, as to prevent it, even if he could. Then let the question go to the people—to the source of all political power, and whatever they determine, let us like good republicans, submit to. What is it that our eastern brethren fear from a convention? Are they afraid to trust the people with their own rights? Are the people of North Carolina less enlightened and less virtuous than those of the other states? Are they less enlightened and less virtuous now, than they were forty-six years ago? Say not so!—It is a libel on the state!—on the march of the human mind!

But gentlemen apprehend, if a convention is called, that the power will fall into the hands of the people, and that a majority of them live in the west. Admit it, and what then? Ought the power not to rest with the people? And what have you to fear from the people of the west? Are our interests not the same? Are we not the same people? Are we not brothers? Can we in the west adopt any measure, or pass any law, that will injure you, without, at the same time, injuring ourselves? Surely not! No: we expect nothing from a convention but justice, but equal rights in common with the people in every other section of the state! These, sir, are our claims, and are they not just, and reasonable? We appeal to your magnanimity and republicanism. The rights that we claim were won by the joint exertions of our forefathers. Your fathers and our fathers mingled their blood in the same holy cause: they won the boon together. Why, then, will you, in dividing, claim the greater half? Where is that love of justice, and of right, that fired the bosoms of our *Nashes*, *Davisons* and *Moores*, and their generous compatriots!—Has it fled forever? Say not so. May it return and inspire our eastern brethren with the influence of that sacred maxim, of doing to others as you would wish others to do unto you. It is all we ask; give us but an equal participation with yourselves in the right of the government, and we ask no more—this we ought to have; this we must have, and, without the smallest intention to menace, I may add—this we will have.

(Debate to be continued.)

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, January 23.

CONVENTION.

In our preceding columns will be found the commencement of the debate on the expediency of calling a convention, which we have copied from the last number of the Raleigh Register. It is an important question, and we are gratified that the subject will be thus fully before the public. It is by a careful perusal of the arguments both for and against a convention, that the importance of the measure will the most forcibly present itself; and the tenacity with which the eastern counties so unjustly maintain the power which our present constitution gives to them, will show the necessity of a more active assertion of the privileges of freemen. We shall forbear our remarks until the whole of the debate has been published; in the mean time we hope the pen of a more able person will take up the subject, and point out the means for a speedy accomplishment of a measure so necessary to the prosperity, the happiness and respectability of the state.

Small pox.—We are concerned to state, that this alarming disease is at present in Tarborough, and that it has been introduced there by the very means taken to prevent it. Dr. Smith, of Baltimore, who, it is well known, has the direction of Vaccination throughout the Union, a few weeks ago, sent to Dr. Ward, his agent in Tarborough, what was supposed to be the Vaccine matter; but which, on being used, proved to be the real small pox, which is now afflicting several families, and will, it is feared, be with difficulty eradicated. We have, as yet, heard but of one death from this disease. Mr. Joseph Phillips has fallen a sacrifice to it.

We know not how Dr. Smith can excuse himself for having, by so extraordinary a mistake, introduced this calamity into our country.

Raleigh Register.

Looking up.—An entire crop of Tobacco was sold by Mr. S. C. Braine, commission merchant, on Saturday, at \$8 50 cents round.

Petersburg Int.

Mr. Lloyd submitted the following resolution to the senate of the United States on the 10th inst.

Resolved, That appropriations of territory for the purposes of education should be made to those states in whose favor no such appropriations have been made, corresponding in a just proportion with those heretofore made to other states in the union.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be referred to a select committee, with instructions to report a bill pursuant thereto.

It appears from a statement of Mr. Hagner, third auditor of the treasury department, that the “accounts unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due the United States, in the office of the third auditor,” which, on the establishment of that office, amounted to upwards of forty-three millions of dollars, and which last year had been reduced to fifteen millions, has now been reduced to five millions seven hundred thousand dollars.

Constitution of New York.—Three objections are made by the republican citizens to the new constitution lately formed by that state, viz. the veto given to the executive; the restriction laid on the legislature from selling their canals and salt-springs; and the want of a provision to secure the liberty of the citizen from infringement, except for the commission of a crime. The first, says a writer on the subject, is a feature of monarchy; the second shews a want of confidence in the legislature, which ought not to exist amongst republicans; and the *Captains* originated in tyranny, and our freedom will not be complete till it be abolished!

Georgia.—The legislature of Georgia has passed a resolution seconding the views of Maryland, and a bill for electing the governor by the people.

South Carolina.—The legislature of South Carolina has adjourned, without acting finally on the Maryland resolutions. Fifteen hundred dollars were appropriated for the legislative library; and the use of it extended to the college of Columbia.

The Horizontal Cotton Press, for which Mr. Cook, (formerly of this place,) has a patent, is now in operation in Columbia, S. C. The advantages it is said to possess, are—that it packs with as much power, and more facility than the screw—will be as durable as the iron screw, and not cost more than the wooden screw—that it may be attached to the gin-house, so that the cotton is not seen until the bale is packed, except by the workmen. The bale when packed, is confined, and the press drawn off, so that the loose cotton may be put in for the second bale, while the bagging is sewing on the first.

A bale containing 188 lbs. 4 feet 4 inches long, was compressed in ten minutes, by four men at the lever, in the presence of several gentleman in Columbia.

Fayetteville Gazette.

Progress of population in the West.—The following paragraph, extracted from the Cincinnati Spy, furnishes a striking illustration of the rapidly increasing power of the western states.

In the spring of 1788, a party from New England, under Rufus Putnam, made an establishment at Marietta, which was the first settlement of white persons in the state. In the autumn of the same year, the settlement of North Bend and Columbia was commenced, under the direction of John Cleves Symonds; and fort Washington was erected, where our city, Cincinnati, has since been built. This statement is made from undoubted authority, DRAKE's Picture of Cincinnati. The population of the state of Ohio, according to the census of 1820, was about five hundred and eighty two thousand, a pretty good increase in 33 years. Cincinnati alone contains about ten thousand inhabitants.

Alabama is not behind Ohio in the progress of population, and probably outstrips all her sisters in the south and west in wealth and internal resources.

In 1816, when Alabama Territory was first formed, it contained 28,000 inhabitants. By the census of 1820 it appears, there were in this state 150,000 souls, an increase of 122,000 in the space of four years.

Since 1817, this state has purchased public lands to the amount of nearly \$10,000,000.—Her exports in cotton of the growth of 1821, will not be less than \$3,000,000.

Another Mail Robbery.—The way mail, between New York and Philadelphia, was stolen from behind the Mail Coach on the night of the 9th instant, and every letter contained in the port-

manteau broken open.—The fragments of letters were found in a field about a mile from Princeton, New Jersey, and were sent to the postmaster of this city. They have been carefully collected and transmitted to their original places of destination, so far as they could be ascertained.

Nothing of value has escaped the hands of the robber, except two promissory notes amounting to nearly 1400 dollars. One hundred dollars reward is offered for the apprehension and conviction of the offender.

Franklin Gaz.

Juvenile presence of mind.—A little boy employed by one of the newspaper offices in New York, as a carrier, observed a man stealing a launch of venison about day break; at a suitable moment he proposed to purchase it from him for 4 shillings, and persuaded the thief to go home with him to receive the money. The little fellow decoyed him to the post where his father was stationed as a watchman, who took him into safe keeping. He was recognized as an old offender, having been just released from prison to which he had been committed for stealing a hog; so that he will (says the New York editor,) again suffer for “the sins of the flesh.”

Attempt to Defraud the United States Bank.—It is ascertained, that the check or draft presented at the Branch Bank in this town, by a suspicious person, last week, who has been committed to prison for examination, by S. D. Parker, esq. was a genuine draft for one hundred one dollars, payable to J. Breton, but was fraudulently altered into a draft for nine thousand and ninety dollars.

This fact should put merchants on their guard, as similar attempts with this species of paper have been successfully practised upon some of the south-seas.

The model of an iron sunken bottom, or chest, for the security of the mail against robbery, has been lately invented. It is to compose a part of the flooring of the coach, immediately under the feet of the passengers, to be firmly riveted to the sills of the body, and composed of wrought iron. This chest is to contain proper letter case, with a sliding partition, in which the mail is to be deposited. The case is to be firmly secured by a bar, with a lock on the inside, it is to be enclosed in the iron chest, the key of which is to be retained in the post offices.

We understand the model is much approved of by those who have seen it. It is intended to be applied to waggon and almost any other vehicle of conveyance. It is calculated to do away the use of leather bags, and will, probably, go into general use if adopted and approved of by the post master general. Mr. Linley, who is now in town, is building two carriages on this construction at Salem.

Boston Evening Gaz.

Goshen, (N. Y.) Jan 7.

Fatal effects of Intemperance.—On New Year's day a man by the name of Lewis Luckey, of the town of Warwick, drank so much liquor as to cause his death. He had been drinking considerable through the day, when, on drinking down, at one time, nearly a half pint of whiskey, he fell, and died shortly after. An awful death indeed! and a solemn warning to those who venture to indulge themselves in this destructive vice.

Conspiracy against Lawyers.—A society has been formed in Pittsfield, (Mass.) the members of which are to refrain from going to law with their brethren, and are required to settle all disputes between themselves, however important, by arbiters, selected from a board created for that purpose, who receive, as compensation, at the rate of seventy-five cents per day. It is called the “Adams Patriotic and Economical Society,” and now consists of 200 of the most respectable citizens.

Boston.—The Journals of the literary emporium are alive and bustling on the subject of erecting that ancient town into a city.—“Shall this be a city?” is the question, and strongly reminds us of a scene from the Cure for the Heart Ach.

Jacob, placing a chair in the middle of the room. Let us suppose that a chair.

Old Rapid, putting on his specs. Suppose it a chair? why it is a chair.

Who can look at Boston, its spires, buildings, wharves, and thousands of inhabitants, and suppose it any thing else but a city.

Nat. Advocate.

Prophecies.—Counsellor Lillian Stern, of Frankfort on the Maine, has published a very singular work, in which he attempts to prove that the predictions respecting antichrist are now on the eve of being accomplished. Antichrist, he asserts, will appear in 1823; his arrival will be succeeded by ten years, religious wars; after which, the millennium, he assures us, will commence in 1836.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Caracas, Nov 20.

Things look uncommonly prosperous in the Colombian republic. The arrival of an American consul, in Mr. Lowrey, looks well. Liberal principles are taking deep root in our congress hall. Coffe and sugar are to be exported duty free for ten years. Cocoa and indigo to pay ten per cent. All books, maps, printing apparatus, tools of mechanics, and agriculturists, are to be free of imports; and busts, pictures, &c. to be admitted freely. Custom-house oaths are abolished, and a word of honor taken.

Lima.—The following confirmation of the important rumors from Lima, &c. lately published in this paper, has been furnished us by Don David C. De Forest, consul general of the republic of Buenos Ayres, resident in this city.

Conn. Herald.

“New-Haven, Dec. 10.

Gentlemen: I have just received, (forwarded to me from Buenos Ayres,) No. 1, of the Government Gazette of Lima, published after the entry of general San Martin, with the liberating army, giving a detailed account of the proceedings of the people of that city of kings, by which it appears, that a great number of the most respectable citizens, including some 8 or 10 noblemen of great wealth, and the archbishop, had assembled in congress as representatives of the city and province, and declared for independence.

I have also received, (published in the Gazette of Buenos Ayres,) the official communication from gen. San Martin to the chief magistrate of Buenos Ayres and Chili, informing them that the liberating army, under his command, entered the capital of Peru, on the 16th of July; that the Vice Roy, with the European troops, had previously retired in the direction of the mountains, and were followed by his cavalry and light troops; and that the castle of Callao, (the fort a few miles from Lima,) was held by about 800 of the enemy's troops; was closely besieged by land and water; and was expected to surrender in a few days.

The reports respecting the state of things in Peru being now confirmed, there does not remain a doubt, in my mind, of all the Spanish part of this vast continent, from the southern boundary of the United States to Cape Horn, being at this time under the control of its native inhabitants.

Very respectfully, &c.

“DAVID C. DE FOREST.”

Messrs. Gray and Hewit.

MARRIED.

At the seat of general Calvin Jones, in the Wake Forest, on the 10th inst. the Rev. Willis Reeves, of Orange county, to Mrs. Thibbie Higbie, sister to the general.

DIED,

On Thursday last, in the 95th year of his age, Mr. JOHN ALLISON, a native of Scotland, but for near half a century an inhabitant of this town.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
January 16	37	45	49
17	26	42	43
18	34	48	55
19	47	64	68
20	50	51	51
21	45	53	54
22	49	57	61

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

STANZAS.

Life hath its sunshine—but the ray
Which flashes on its stormy wave,
Is but the beacon of decay—
A meteor gleaming o'er the grave,
And though its dawning hour is bright
With fancy's gayest colouring,
Yet o'er it cloud encumber'd night
Dark ruin flaps his raven wing.

Life hath its flowers—and what are they?
The buds of early love and truth,
Which spring and wither in a day.
The germs of warm, confiding youth;—
Alas, those buds decay and die
Ere ripen'd and matur'd in bloom—
Even in an hour behold them lie
Upon the still and lonely tomb.

Life hath its pang—of deepest thrill—
Thy sting, relentless memory!
Which wakes not, pierces not, until
The hour of joy hath ceas'd to be.
Then, when the heart is in its pail,
And cold afflictions gather o'er,
Thy mournful anthem doth recall
Bliss which hath died to bloom no more.

Life hath its blessings—but the storm
Sweeps like the desert-wind in wrath,
To scorch and blight the loveliest form
Which sports on earth's deceitful path,
O! soon the wild heart broken wail
So chang'd from youth's delightful tone,
Floats mournfully upon the gale,
When all is desolate and lone.

Life hath its hope—a matin dream—
A canker'd flower—a setting sun,
Which casts a transitory gleam
Upon the even's cloud of dun.
Pass but an hour, the dream hath fled,
The flowers on earth for saken lie—
The sun hath set, whose lustre shed
A light upon the shady sky.

From Blackwood's Magazine for October.

THE BURIED ALIVE.

I had been for some time ill of a low and lingering fever. My strength gradually wasted, but the sense of life seemed to become more and more acute as my corporeal powers became weaker. I could see by the looks of the doctor that he despaired of my recovery; and the soft and whispering sorrow of my friends taught me that I had nothing to hope.

One day towards the evening, the crisis took place. I was seized with a strange and indescribable quivering; a rushing sound was in my ears. I saw around my couch innumerable strange faces; they were bright and visionary, and without bodies.

There was light and solemnity, and I tried to move but could not. For a short time a terrible confusion overwhelmed me, and when it passed off, all my recollection returned with the most perfect distinctness, but the power of motion had departed. I heard the sound of weeping at my pillow; and the voice of the nurse say, "he is dead." I cannot describe what I felt at these words—I exerted my utmost power of volition to stir myself; but I could not move even an eyelid. After a short pause, my friend drew near; and sobbing, and convulsed with grief, drew his hand over my face, and closed my eyes. The world was then darkened, but I still could hear, and feel, and suffer.

When my eyes were closed, I heard by the attendants that my friend had left the room, and I soon found the undertakers were preparing to habit me in the garments of the grave. Their thoughtlessness was more awful than the grief of my friends. They laughed at one another as they turned me from side to side, and treated what they believed a corpse with the most appalling ribaldry.

When they had laid me out, these wretches retired, and the degrading formality of affected mourning commenced. For three days, a number of friends called to see me. I heard them in low accents speak of what I was; and more than one touched me with his finger. On the third day, some of them talked of the snell of corruption in the room.

The coffin was procured, I was lifted and laid in; my friend placed my head on what was deemed its last pillow, and I felt his tears drop on my face.

When all who had any particular interest in me had for a short time looked at me in the coffin, I heard them retire; and the undertaker's men placed the lid on the coffin, and screwed it down. There were two of them present; one had occasion to go away before the task was done. I heard the fellow who was left begin to whistle as he turned the screw nails; but he checked himself, and completed the work in silence.

I was then left alone, every one shunned the room. I knew, however, that I was not yet buried; and though darkened and motionless, I had still

hope; but this was not permitted long. The day of interment arrived. I felt the coffin lifted and borne away. I heard and felt it placed in the hearse. There was a crowd of people around; some of them spoke sorrowfully of me. The hearse began to move. I knew it carried me to the grave. It halted, and the coffin was taken out. I felt myself carried on shoulders of men, by the inequality of the motion. A pause ensued. I heard the cords of the coffin move. I felt it swing as dependent by them; it was lowered and rested on the bottom of the grave; the cords were dropped upon the lid. I heard them fall. Dreadful was the effort I then made to exert the power of action, but my whole frame was immovable.

Soon after a few handfuls of earth were thrown upon the coffin; then there was another pause; after which the shovel was employed, and the sound of the rattling mould, as it covered me, was far more tremendous than thunder. But I could make no effort. The sound gradually became less and less, and by a surging reverberation in the coffin, I knew the grave was filled up, and that the sexton was treading in the earth, slapping the grave with the flat of his spade. This too ceased, and all was silent.

I had no means of knowing the lapse of time; and the silence continued. This is death, thought I, and am I doomed to remain in the earth till the resurrection? Presently the body will fall into corruption, and the epicurean worm, that is only satisfied with the flesh of man, will come to partake of the banquet that has been prepared for him with so much solicitude and care. In the contemplation of this hideous thought, I heard a low and under sound in the earth over me, and I fancied that the worms and the reptiles of death were coming; and the mole and the rat of the grave would soon be upon me. The sound continued to grow louder and nearer. Can it possible, I thought, that my friends suspect they have buried me too soon! The hope was truly like light bursting through the gloom of death.

The sound ceased, and presently I felt the hands of some dreadful being working about my throat. They dragged me out of the coffin by the head. I felt again the living air but it was piercingly cold; and I was carried swiftly away—I thought to judgment, perhaps perdition.

When borne to some distance, I was then thrown down like a clod; it was not upon the ground. A moment after I found myself on a carriage; and, by the interchange of two or three brief sentences, I discovered that I was in the hands of two of those robbers who live by plundering the grave and selling the bodies of parents, and children, and friends.—One of the men sung snatches and obscene songs, as the cart rattled over the pavements of the streets.

When it halted, I was lifted out, and I soon perceived, by the closeness of the air, and the change of the temperature, that I was carried into a room; and being rudely strip of my shroud, was placed naked on the table. By the conversation of the two fellows with the servant who admitted them, I learnt that I was that night to be dissected.

My eyes were still shut. I saw nothing; but in a short time I heard by the bustle in the room, that the students of anatomy were assembling. Some of them came around the table, and examined me minutely. They were pleased to find that so good a subject had been procured. The demonstrator himself at last came in.

Previous to beginning the dissection, he proposed to try on me some galvanic experiment, and an apparatus was arranged for that purpose. The first shock vibrated through all my nerves; they rung and jangled like the strings of a harp. The students expressed their admiration at the convulsive effect. The second shock threw my eyes open, and the first person I saw was the doctor who had attended me. But still I was as dead. I could, however, discover among the students the faces of many with whom I was familiar: and when my eyes were opened, I heard my name pronounced by several of the students, with an accent of awe and compassion, and a wish that it had been some other subject.

When they had satisfied themselves with the galvanic phenomena, the demonstrator took the knife and pierced me on the bosom with the point. I felt a dreadful crackling, as it were, through my whole frame; a convulsive shuddering instantly followed and a shriek of horror rose from all present. The ice of death was broken up; my trance ended. The utmost exertion were made to restore me, and

in the course of an hour I was in the full possession of all my faculties.

From the Ladies' Literary Cabinet.

THE CAPTAIN'S WHISKERS.

A TALE FOR THE LADIES.

A certain Swiss captain of grenadiers, whose company had been cashiered, was determined, since Mars had no more employment for him, to try if he could not procure a commission in the corps of Venus; or, in other words, if he could not get a wife; and, as he had no fortune of his own, he reasoned, and reasoned very rightly, that it was quite necessary his intended should have enough for them both. The captain was one of that kind of heroes to whom the epithet of hectoring blade might readily be applied. He was near six feet high, and wore a long sword and a fierce cocked hat; add to which, that he was allowed to have had the most martial pair of whiskers of any grenadier in the company to which he belonged. To curl these whiskers, to comb and twist them round his fore finger, and to admire them in the glass, formed the chief occupation and delight of his life. A man of these accomplishments, with the addition of bronze and rhodomontade, of which he had a superfluity, stands at all times, and in all countries, a good chance with some ladies, as the experience of I know not how many thousand years has confirmed.

Accordingly, after a little diligent attention, and artful inquiry, a young lady was found, exactly such a one as we may well suppose a person of his views would be glad to find. She was tolerably handsome; not more than three and twenty, with a good fortune; and what was the best part of the story, this fortune was entirely at her disposal.

Our captain, who thought now or never was the time, having first found means to introduce himself as a suitor, was incessant in his endeavors to carry his cause. His tongue was eternally running in praise of her super-superlative, never-to-be-described charms, and in hyperbolical accounts of the flames, darts, and daggers, by which his lungs, liver, and midriff, were burned up, transfix'd, and gnawn away. He who, in writing a song to his sweetheart, described his heart to be without one drop of gravy, like an over-done mutton chop, was a fool at a simile, when compared to our hero!

One day as he was ranting, kneeling, and beseeching his goddess to send him on an errand to pluck the diamond from the nose of the Great Mogul, and present it to her divinityship, or suffer him to step and steal the empress of China's enchanted slipper, or the queen of Sheba's cockatoo, as a small testimony of what he would undertake, to prove his love, she, after a little hesitation, addressed him thus:

"The protestations which you daily make, captain, as well as what you say at present, convince me that there is nothing you would not do to oblige me. I, therefore, do not find much difficulty in telling you, that I am willing to be yours, if you will perform one thing which I shall request of you."

"Tell me, immaculate angel," cried our son of gunpowder, "tell me what it is! Though before you speak be certain it is already done. Is it to find the seal of Solomon, to catch the Phoenix, or draw your chariot to church with unicorns? What is the impossible act that I will not undertake?"

"No, captain," replied the fair one, "I shall enjoin nothing impossible. The thing I desire; you can do with the utmost ease; it will not cost you five minutes trouble; and yet, were it not for your so positive assurances, from what I have observed, I should almost doubt your compliance."

"Ah, madam!" returned he, wrong not your slave thus; deem it not impossible, that he who eats happiness, and drinks immortal life, from the light of your eyes, can ever demur the thousandth part of a semi-second to execute your omnipotent behests! Speak! say! what, empress of my parched soul, what must I perform?"

"Nay, for that matter, it is a mere trifle! Only to cut off your whiskers, captain, that's all."

"Madam! [Be so kind, as to imagine the captain's utter astonishment.] My whiskers! Cut off my whiskers! Pardon me, madam! Any thing else; any thing that mind can, or cannot imagine, or tongue describe. Bid me fetch your Prester John's beard, a hair at a time, and it's done. But, for my whiskers! you must grant me a salvo there!"

"And why so, good captain? Surely, any gentleman, who had but the title of the passion you express, would not stand on such a trifles."

"A trifles, madam! My whiskers a trifles! No madam, no! My whiskers are no trifles. Had I but a single regiment of fellows whiskered like me, I myself would be the grand Turk of Constantinople. My whiskers, madam, are the last thing I should have supposed you would have wished me to sacrifice. There is not a woman, married or single, maid or wife, or widow, that does not admire my whiskers!"

"May be so sir; but, if you marry me, you must cut them off."

"And is there no other way? Must I never hope to be happy with you, unless I part with my whiskers?"

"Never!"

"Why, then, madam! farewell. I would not part with a single hair of my whiskers, if Catharine, the Czarina empress of all the Russias, would make me king of the Calmucks; and so, good morning to you!"

Had all young ladies, in like circumstances, equal penetration, they might generally rid themselves, with ease, of the interested and unprincipled coxcombs by whom they are pestered: they all have their whiskers; they seek for fortunes, to be able to cultivate, not cut them off.

The Lamentations of an old Bachelor.

I am now about thirty eight years of age and am one of the oldest and most unhappy fellows extant; I've been twisted and twirled about by the girls, till I'm as thin as a snake. I set out early in life to be a great gallant, and thought the girls treated me with some attention—which I was pleased to ascribe to my gallantry, but since I am told it was my merit—this I assure you mortified me much—the girls respect me now—yet not for my gallantry or merit—but (the dogs take my grey hairs,) for my advanced age. But to the point, I have been addressing a young lady for six years—the first year I did nothing but look and ogle her—the second, I chatted with her a little—the third I squeezed her hand and sighed—the fourth I made proposals of marriage to her—the fifth she consented—and the sixth we were to be married, but could not agree on the time or place. I was desirous to marry on the second-day of February, and at her own father's house; she declared against marrying till the last day of August—I begged, prayed, sighed, raved, ranted, swore—but all to no purpose—she stuck like a tick to her resolve—till she drove me to despair:—so one morning I took a sword and went to see her, when I renewed my suit with all the persuasion I was master of—but the jade still continued immutable—I then discovered my sword, and fixed the point to my breast, with a determination to put an end to my wretched life, unless she would recede from her cruel resolution. I positively declared to her I would do it and do it instantly—she seemed a little surprised when she saw how determined I looked—I then pricked my breast to make it bleed; the blood ran a little, when instead of deviating a whit from her purpose—instead of begging me to spare a life she held most dear—instead of shrieking, she gently laid hold of my arm and requested me to walk to the fire place before I stabbed myself, for blood was the worst thing in the world to stain a floor and hers was newly washed;—in an instant I felt as if a thousand musquitos had laid violent hands on my flesh; my sword fell out of my hand, and I ran home, determined to remain till the day of my death an OLD BACHELOR.

The best illumination of the understanding is that which teaches us to be satisfied with our standing, to be useful in the sphere in which we move, and active to perform the duties of our station.

whelming them with ruin;ounding mighty empires, and levelling them in the dust:—inciting, in short, to virtue and to crime, and being the source of much good, and the "root of all evil," in the world.

PRIESTLY.

GOD IN ALL THINGS.

When the council of the Royal Society honoured Dr. Priestly by the presentation to him of Sir Godfrey Copeley's medal, on the 30th of November, 1783, Sir John Pringle, who was then President, delivered on the occasion an elaborate discourse on the different kinds of air; in which, after expatiating upon the discoveries of his predecessors, he pointed out the particular merits of Priestly's investigations. In allusion to the purification of a tainted atmosphere by the growth of plants, the president thus eloquently and piously expressed himself:

"From these discoveries we are assured that no vegetable grows in vain; but that, from the oak of the forest to the grass in the field, every individual plant is serviceable to mankind; if not always distinguished by some private virtue, yet making a part of the whole which cleans and purifies our atmosphere. In this the fragrant rose and deadly nightshade co-operate: nor is the herbage nor the woods that flourish in the most remote and unpeopled regions unprofitable to us, nor we to them, considering how constantly the winds convey to them our vitiated air, for our relief and for their nourishment. And if ever these salutary gales rise to storms and hurricanes, let us still trace and revere the ways of a benevolent Being, who not fortunately but with design, not in wrath but in mercy, thus shakes the water and the air together, to bury in the deep those putrid and pestilential effluvia which the vegetables on the face of the earth had been insufficient to consume."

Percy Anecdotes.

Imprisonment for debt is said to have been first introduced in favour of the Barons, "to enable them to bring their stewards to book." This practice has been condemned by two very different but equally eminent men. Dr. Johnson disapproved of it; and Mr. Horne Tooke declared that "it operated as illusory satisfaction to the injured, contributed to the ruin of innocence as well as the triumph of guilt, and was beneficial to none but marshals, turnkeys, and attorneys."

The best illumination of the understanding is that which teaches us to be satisfied with our standing, to be useful in the sphere in which we move, and active to perform the duties of our station.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will take as boarders three or four students of the academy, boys or girls; girls would be preferred.

Wm. Huntington.

Jan. 16.

NOTICE.

STOLE from the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 24th of December, a bright sorrel Horse, four feet six inches high, a blaze face, one hind foot white. A generous reward will be given for the thief and horse.

Samuel Thompson.

Jan. 16.

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Ellenor Gappins, by her next friend Thomas Whitted, In Equity. Wm. Gappins and John Young, administrators, &c. of Thomas Whitted, deceased. I appearing that William Gappins, one of the defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits and jurisdiction of this court, so that ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: therefore ordered, that publication be made in some newspaper, that the said William Gappins appear at the next term of this court, on the third Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him, heard ex parte, and decided accordingly.

Test. J. Webb, c. & M. E. By A. B. BRUCE, D. Clerk.

Jan. 12, 1822. Price adv. \$2 62 01-6w

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of Wm. HUNTINGTON & Co. by bond or account, are earnestly desired to make payment immediately. No one can complain of not having had sufficient indulgence; therefore it is hoped all concerned will avail themselves of this notice, and those who do not, need not be surprised if they receive notice in another shape.

Wm. Huntington.

Hillsborough, Jan. 1, 1822. 99-4w